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orders during the struggle which Ludwig the Bavarian waged with the pope. Incidentally he has given us a good deal of information about the orders and their condition in the fourteenth century. The question at issue between papacy and empire was political, involving (1) the political supremacy in the empire, and (2) the theories of state and church on which this political supremacy was based. The author gives a good analysis of the forces and resources of each of the contestants. Then follows a brief history of the origin and growth of the orders, with an account of their organization. The Knights of St. John on the continent were essentially French, and although the order flourished in Germany, it never became identified with the country or the people. Being thus detached from both nation and emperor, the members of the order, with few exceptions, remained neutral, and supported neither pope nor emperor. With the German Order the case was quite different. Opposed and abused in the Orient (1) because they were a rival of the Templars and of the Knights of St. John, and (2) because they were Germans (for the Germans were never popular with the crusaders), it was only natural that they should come to look upon themselves as the standard-bearers of their nation and of their nationality. Out of feelings of patriotism they could be counted on to support their king in a struggle with a foreign power. The studies of our author all show that this was the case. The German Order supported Ludwig, aiding him in word and in deed. The emperor well repaid them, bestowing on them many valuable gifts and privileges.—OLIVER J. THATCHER.

A History of Lutheran Missions. By Preston A. Laury. (Reading, Pa., and New York: Pilger Publishing House, 1899; pp. 266; \$1.25.) The notion that modern missions began with William Carey will be dissipated by reading the accounts in this volume of Lutheran missions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Nobler missionaries never labored in India than the long line of precursors of Carey from Ziegenbalg to Schwartz. The preparations for the modern missionary movement were made in the Reformation period, and since that time a growing interest in the heathen world has characterized the Protestant church. The part the Lutherans have taken in this work of evangelization is succinctly described in Mr. Laury's volume.—ERI B. HULBERT.

Joseph Glanvill: A Study in English Thought and Letters of the Seventeenth Century. By Ferris Greenslet, Ph.D., Fellow in English in